NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1878.

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WASHINGTON.

A LETTER FROM SHERMAN ON FINANCE. BE WRITES TO AN INQUIRER IN THE WEST ABOUT

HIS STOCK OF COIN-GENERAL NEWS, Inquiries about the stock of gold in the Treasury and other points relating to resumption are being constantly made. Secretary Sherman replies to one of these inquiries in a letter printed below. There is little stir yet in official circles in Washington. The only special incidents of yesterday were the issue of the Thanksgiving proclamation of the President, and a call upon Judge French by a delegation of New-York importers. Two of the banks of the capital have suspended.

THE ABILITY TO RESUME.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN ON THE AMOUNT OF SPECIE THE TREASURY CAN COMMAND.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—There is great interest throughout the country in the coming resumption of specie payments. The ability of the Treasury to pay specie is one of the subjects much discussed. Bankers and others are constantly writing for information on this point. Secretary Sherman has just replied to one of these letters as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1878.

"To J. LEROY H. DODD, Buchanan, Mich. "SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., making certain inquiries as to the condition of the Treasury for resumption, and the amount of paper circulation per capita in this country and the principal countries of Europe.

"In reply, I have to inform you that on the 1st inst, the cein balance of the Treasury was \$232,-659,646 57. This entire amount, however, was not available for resumption purposes, but subject to

Coin Certificates. Coin Certificates.	npaid erest has ceased gold		26 09 00 00 03
Citting of or on		898,427,781	51

"The coin receipts into the Treasury will probably exceed by a considerable amount the com payments between now and January, 1879, so that at least the above balance will then be available for resumption purposes. It should also be borne in mind that meanwhile there is no probability of the entire coin liabilities being presented for payment.

"As to the paper circulation of the European countries, this department has no information, except what can be obtained from publications open to all. The London Economist of September 14, 1878 (latest at hand), states the amount of paper circulation of banks in the United Kingdom, less amount retained by the banking department of the Bank of England, to be £43,966,971; the circula-tion of the Bank of France (which alone in France has authority to issue notes) to be £94,710,000, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany (September 7) [£30,415,000. It is understood that some of the country banks of Germany have authority, under certain restrictions, to issue notes; but as the amount issued is not stated in financial publications, it is believed to be inconsiderable. Reducing these amounts to the currency of this country, the per capita of circulation appears to

Country.	Circulation.	Popul't'n Lat. Est'd.	Per Cap,
France United Kingdom Germany. United States	460,907,000 213,965,000 148,015,000 688,597,275	33,474,000 42,727,360	6.39
"It will be seen that t	he aggregat	e, as well a	s the

this country than in any of the other countries named, and largely in excess of any except that of France. In that country, however, the circulation has been reduced to the amount above stated since November, 1873, from \$602,000 000, a reduction of \$141,093,000, while in the same period the metallic reserve of the bank has increased from \$146,000,000 to \$435,000,000. Very respectfully, John Sherman, Secretary."

MERCHANTS AT THE TREASURY. A BRIEF ARGUMENT OF THE KID GLOVE CASE BE-FORE JUDGE FRENCH.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Oct. 31 .- There was a pre-Hudnary hearing of gentlemen from New-York interested in the kid glove assessment this morning before Assistant Secretary Frénch. There were present John J. McCook and H. M. Alexander, representing A. T. Stewart & Co.; S. G. Clarke, representing Iselin & Co and Wilmerding, Hognet & Co. Messrs. Libby, Moseley and Will, severally connected with those houses, were also present, together with General Appraiser Ketchum and Mr. James, the chief of the customs division.

Judge French read the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury addressed to him on the 26th of October, in-closing the protest of Stewart & Co., and submitting sev eral points in the controversy for his examination.

Mr. Clarke quoted the law and the nice of the department, and briefly argued that the facts were sufficient to fustify the Secretary in remitting the entire matter to the appraisers on the ground that there had been no valid appraisement, and that if any injustice had been done to the importers it might be corrected; there had certainly been no irregularity in the proceedings.

Judge French said he did not understand the Score tary as advising any course affecting valuation, but merely to examine the law points involved.

Mr. McCook claimed that the Secretary of the Treas ery had the power to decide whether the collector wa right or wrong, and whether the appraisement was the correct one. If it were established that there was no valid appraisement, the Secretary must decide that question, or order a reappraisement, acting under the power granted him by the revised statutes. The relief asked was to remit the entire question to the appraisers

for reexamination.

Judge French, in reply to a remark of Mr. McCook, said he thought it was not best to enter into a full dis-cussion of the questions involved as the testimony taken fn the case, and the accompanying correspondence had pet vet been examined by him.

Mr. McCook responded that Judge French, after reading the proofs in the case, could come to no other con-

clusion than that the appraisement was erroneous. Mr. Alexander said that in his recent interview with the Secretary he proposed only that the case be reopened Mr. Alexander did not want the questions at issue de termined on a mere suspicion or scusiment, but on all the facts clearly presented; and he thought the mecchants d rectly interested could show that the appraise-ments were wrong, and ought to be corrected, without

going, as they were told, to the courts. Mr. McCook said they merely wanted to show the facts, to have the question remitted to the appraisers heretofore acting in the case.

Judge French said that might relieve the matter of

difficulty.

Mr. McCook remarked: "Our object was to clear the ease of all difficulty, and to obtain justice for the mer

Mr. Alexander condemned certain attempts which had been made to prejudice this case, and incidentally reterviceable to their employers, without giving the other side a proper opportunity to be heard.

Judge French replied that if charges of improper is fuence were made against special agents they should

be supported by evidence.

The correspondence between Collector Merritt and General Appraiser Ketchum in relation to the kid giove appraisement having been read, the latter gentleman said that no attempt had been made to reply to his re Port in which he had quoted the law and sundry decisions bearing on the case. He still feit that he was setting in a judicial character, to some extent, and or-plained the reasons for his decision in the case, and he acted how the appraisement could again be opened, as the gloves are

he gloves had gone into consumption.

Mr. Clarke said he would neither affirm nor deny that, but the customs officers have samples of the Judge French, in reply to a question by Mr. Alexan Et, said a copy of General Ketchum's report would be Mr. Alexander asked Judge French when he would

is decision on the legisl question involved, in section on the legisl question involved, in section of the transport of the transport of the collector of the total the collector of the colle

for his action in the case; there could be no discussion of the facts involved until the determination of the law question, which he would soon consider; and he would inform the parties in interest when he was ready to give his opinion. The New-York merchants then retired.

THANKSGIVING DAY. THE PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT HAVES APPOINT-ING THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The President has issued the following proclamation, setting apart Thursday. November 28, as a day of thanksgiving:

By the President of the United States. @ Proclamation The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon the Divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits, in the record of the year, abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines, ample crops of

staples of trade and manufactures have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce are hastening the day when discords and distresses, through the length and breadth of the land, will, under the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence and energy of Providence, have given way to confidence and energy and assured presperity. Peace with all nations has remained unbroken, domestic tranquillity has prevailed, and the institutions of liberty and justice which the wisdom and virtue of our fathers established r main the glory and defence of their children. The general prevaience of the blessings of health through our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shades of peatience has east upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction even, the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities in the universal sid and succer which have flowed to their relief, and the whole Nation may reforce in the unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share one another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of

one another's burdens.

Now, therefore, I. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 28th day of November next, as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer; and I carnestly recommend that, withdrawing thomselves from secular care and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly besseen their conjumence.

besseen their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President—William M. Evarrs, Secretary of State.

THE CLOSING OF TWO BANKS. A SUSPENSION BY WHICH A NEW-YORK COMPANY AND MANY CLERKS IN WASHINGTON MAY LOSE.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE ! Washington, Oct. 31 .- The German-American National Bank, an institution which grew out of the German-American Savings Bank, suspended this morn-The German-American Savings Bank has also closed its doors and put up the following notice: Owing to the suspension of the German-American National Bank, this bank is forced to close."

The German-American National Bank was organized May 14, 1877, with a capital of \$130,000, and a circulation of \$63,000. The president is John Hitz, the Swiss Consul-General in this city, and the eashier, Mr. C. E. Prentiss. The cause of the fatlure was the mability of the bank to realize upon mortgages upon real estate, in which it had a large amount of money invested.

Controller Knox this morning detailed Examiner B. U.

which it had a large amount of money invested.

Controller Knox this morning detailed Examiner B. U. Keyser to investigate the affairs of the bank, and he is now in possession of the establishment. After a hasty examination, he has stated that it is probable that the depositors will be paid in full.

The German-American Savings Bank, which was run in connection with the National Bank, seems to have caused the trouble. It is said that if the National Bank had done its own lexitimate business, it would have been solvent fo-day; but the savings-bank loaus on real extate, which the law forbids a National Bank was not a Government depository, and therefore no United States funds were in it. Quite a number of Government cierks, however, had deposits there. The bank has paid no dividend for the hast eighteen months. "Jerry," the president's coachman, lost his savings, \$450. The bank was the azent of the Germania Life Insurance Company, of New-York, and that company will lose heavily, it is thought about \$30,000 or \$35,000. The last statement of the bank made to the Controller of the Currency was on the 12th inst. It showed that the resources were \$363,447 or.

The officers of the Ganks promise to make a statement to-morrow covering the actual condition of both the National bank and the savings bank.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1878. The following statement of merchandise imorted into and exported from the principal districts of the United States during the month of September, 1878, has been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics :

		The makes are supported	The state of the s
Customs Districts.	Imported.	Mixed vames.	exports.
Baltimore, sid	£1,453,278	\$6,034,984	#15,806
Boston, etc., Mass	3,132,962	8,449,925	216,867
Boulon, etc., Schener.	AGE TO COME TO CO.	3,075	
Bridgetown, N. J	234,118	11,076	
Buffalo Creek, N. Y	200 4750	7.50 (007)	24
Champlain, N.Y	173,859	152,684	**
Charleston, S. C	8,661	\$54,869	\$12555
Ohleage, 10	39,070	575,027	4,350
Detroit, Mich	141,044	421,515	6,927
Dubuth, Minn	2,253	6,610	1,318
Fairfield, Cetin	646	6	5500000
Fall River, Mass	648	22222	*****
Fernandina Fla	5,389	2,269	********
	4,362		*******
Galveston, Tex	51,267	25,851	*******
Genesco, N. Y	9.007	167	-05/20/20/20
Gloucester, Mans		882.414	8,2%2
Huron, Mich	116,338	70,406	2.400
Key West, Fla	25,025		13
Miami. Ohio	139	415,091	******
Wilwaukee, Wis	41,185	163,838	*****
Minnesots, Minn	117,882	48.953	880
Mobile, Ala	8,219	3, 40	******
Newark, N. J	1.030	152,540	*****
New-Haven, Conn	85,078	4,716	*****
New-Orleans, La		227,754	5,815
New York, N. Y.		31,536,621	566,881
Niagara, N. Y		645	17
Noriolk, etc. Va	5.272	9,100	11.0000
Oswego, N. Y.		107,479	10,253
	**********	18,363	21/12/01
Pensacola, Fia	8.292	8,219	******
Perth Amboy, N. J			0.047
Philadelphia, Penn	1,697,267	4,814,898 100,414	2,047
Portland, etc., Me	5,470		6,743
Providence, R. I		0000	*****
Richmond, Va	5,767,		12550521
San Francisco, Cal	2,573,614	4,386,305	64,946
Savannan, Ga	105,654	596,379	
Vermont, Vt	294.207	196,342	*****
Wilmington, N. C	6,757	887,830	******

Total for the United S17,399,541 \$67,220,824 \$914,248

THE BUSINESS OF THE YEAR IN PATENTS. Mr. W. H. Doolittle, acting Commissioner of Patents, to-day submitted to the Secretary of the In-terior a report of the operations of the Patent Office during the fiscal year ended June 30. The number of original applications received for patents was 19,657. and 14,100 new patents were granted. There were also and 14,100 new patents were granted. There were also 627 reissues, and 722 patents granted for designs; 2.737 caveats were filed during the year. The receipts of the office amounted to \$734.885, and the total expenditures were \$665,906. Of the amount expended, however, \$50,000 was for the restoration of 18,563 models injured by the fire of last year, and omitting this item, the excess of receipts over expenses appears to have been \$18,662. The number of trademarks registered was 1,505, as against only 938 for the preceding year, and the receipts from this source, and from the registration of 492 lanels, amounted to \$42,762, a sum eight times greater than the total expenses of conducting the division.

WESTERN UNION'S SURPLUS.

THE PLAN TO CAPITALIZE IT.

SECRET MEETING OF SOME OF THE LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS HELD YESTERDAY-PRESIDENT GREEN TO BE ASKED TO CALL A SPECIAL MEET-ING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO DECIDE THE MATTER. The recent rapid advance in the price of Western Union Telegraph stock gave rise to the rumor vesterday that the Executive Committee had decided at a secret meeting to recommend the capitalization of \$17,000,000 surplus earnings of the company. President Green denied that any such action had een taken by the Executive Committee or that thad ever been the subject of official discussion. He said that such action by the Executive Committee would carry no weight, the stockholders alone having the power, and that the by-laws of the company provided that special meetings of the stockholders could only be called by the president upon an application of stockholders representing at least one-third of the capital stock of the company. No

snow when it would be. President Green added: "It cannot be denied that there is a feeling among many of the largest stockholders that the surplus earnings should be capitalized; these earnings belong to those who have invested their money in the company and they have both a legal and an equitabie right to such capitalization. Those who advocate this project believe that the earnings of the company are ample to pay a 6 per cent dividend upon both the present stock and the sur-At present it is only a project, but it is one which will ultimately be carried into effect. The intention of the projectors is to capitalize these earnings before January 1. The com-

such call had been served on him yet, nor did he

pany has earned in twelve years over \$36,000,000, of which \$14,250,000 has been paid in dividends to stockholders; a little over \$4,750,000 in interest, discount and sinking fund on bonded debt, leaving a surplus of \$17,000,000. Of this surplus the investments are as follows:

Additional lines and wires. \$6,333,335
Purchase of stocks in leased lines. 1,660,667
Western Union Building (in excess of bonds). 500,000

"For the remaining \$8,500,000 the company holds in its treasury valuable dividend-paving stocks and bonds, including over \$6,000,000 of its own stock, over \$7,000,000 of the stock in the Atlantic and Pacific, and over \$1,000,000 each in the Gold and Stock and the International Ocean Telegraph Companies, all worth more than they cost."

A prominent director of the company said yesterday that William H. Vauderbilt, D. O. Mills and other large stockholders were known to be favorable to the capitalization of the surplus, that the call for a special meeting of the stockholders was already signed, and that the meeting to vote upon the proposition was to be held during the latter part of November, or early in December.

It is understood that a secret meeting of several of the largest stockholders of the company was held yesterday, when it was determined at once to present the petition to President Green for a special seeting to vote upon the question of capitalization, and that the principal signers to the call are William H. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Morgan, D. O. Mills,

A NON-PARTISAN POLICE BOARD.

VIEWS OF CONTROLLER KELLY.

IR DECLARES THAT HE IS NOT IN PAVOR OF PARTISAN BOARD, AND NEVER HAS BEEN-WHAT HE THINKS WOULD BE THE RESULT OF ANTI-

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday called upon Controller Kelly in order to ascertain his views regarding a non-partisan Police Board.

"Mr. Kelly," said the reporter. "I have been directed to ascertain if you are willing to state your views-whether you are in favor of a partisan Police

"I am not in favor of a partisan Board," said Mr. Kelly, " and never have been. The Police Commissioners should be selected for their known ability. character and efficiency, and they should understand that they should confine themselves to the duties appertaining to those offices, and manage the department in the interest of the city. They should be uninfluenced by politicians of either party in the discharge of their duties. The Board has charge, I might say, of the lives of our people and the protection of their property, and consequently the members of that Board ought to keep themselves entirely aloof from the machinery of political organizations to which they owe political affinity. The Board has also charge of our elections, and a partisan Board might be persuaded to do what it should not do in exciting political canvasses. If the Board is equally divided and of opposite politics, there can be nothing done that will injure either party because each side will watch the other and see that nothing wrong or improper takes place."

" If the present combination should succeed in electing Mr. Cooper whom do you suppose he would

appoint to the Police Board !" "He probably would appoint two of his own and Mr. Tilden's friends, who would do everything they could to strengthen the latter gentleman's political aspirations. I haven't the least doubt that two of the men connected with the present Anti-Tammany organization would be appointed to fill these places, and they would under all circumstances obey orders. Certainly if you can judge from the character of the eaders of these Anti-Tammany organizations it is not probable that you would have good Police Com-

"Well, then, I understand you to be of the opinion that the success of this Anti-Tammany combination would greatly advance the interests of Mr.

"I haven't the least doubt of it, and besides it would be a very unfortunate thing for the city, in my opinion, if such a combination should succeed. Many of the gentlemen connected with this Anti-Tammany movement have held offices before, and have not left very creditable records behind them, and, in my opinion, there would be no in if they came into power again, upon their past offi-

"It has been stated in some of the papers that probably John Fox would be appointed as a Police Commissioner, and that in case O'Brien should not succeed in his race against Potter he would also be a candidate for the same office ?"

"Well, I know nothing about that except that there were three distinct Anti-Tammany organizathere were three distinct. Anti-lammany organiza-tions, two of them decidedly opposed to Mr. Cooper during the whole of this year, and as you know, they recently combined; as the story goes, Cooper has pledged himself to divide the patronage equally between them. Such combinations as these don't result in the interest of the people, and it would be a very unfortunate thing if such men should obtain.

a very unfortunate thing if such men should obtain, power and place under our city Government."

"There is another rumor that if Mr. Cooper should be elected be intends to appoint Andrew H. Green as your successor!"

"I know nothing about that. Green is a warm supporter of Mr. Cooper in the present canyass, and probably be expects to be 'eturned again to the Controller's office. At any rate he does very little for any one unless influenced by a selfish motive."

PRESIDENT HAYES AT BALTIMORE.

VISIT TO THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIR-A

BRIEF SPEECH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31 .- President Hayes visited the Maryland Institute Fair this evening. The hall was densely crowded, and when the President appeared upon the platform he was received with cheers, and music by the band, playing " Hail to the Chief." James H. Bond, president of the Maryland Institute, introduced the President, who said :

President, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE—It is pretty well understood that I believe in the faithful observance of contracts, and there was a distinct understanding with my friends of the committee that while in Baltimore I should not be called upon to make a speech. Believing in the sacredness of contracts I do not prepose to make a speech. I thank you, however, for the kind attention to the two or three sentences I have utlered; and the committee for their timore I should not be sacredness of contracts I do not propose to make a speech. I thank you, however, for the kind attention to the two or three sentences I have uttered; and the committee for their kind and hospitable reception.

The applause was renewed, and crowds rushed to the stand to shake hands with the President, who subsequently examined the various divisions of the fair. At 10 o'clock the Presidential party returned to Wash-

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,

HEMANN & CO. CLOSE THEIR DOORS.

CINCINNAIT, Oct. 31.—Joseph A. Hemann & Co., bankers, of this city, have suspended.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—The liabilities of Patrick Rooney, dry goods desier, who recently failed, are \$180,000.

HEAVY WEATHER ON LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO. Oct. 31.—There has been very heavy weather on Lake Erie. Snow and hall fell last night. Many vessels which pai out yesterday have come back for safety.

THE FALLURE OF A FLOURING CONCERN.

PBILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The failure of Delwiler & Welsb, owners of the Market Street Flour Mills, is announced. There habilities are stated to be less than \$100.000 FORCIBLY CLOSED BY THE BANK SUPERINTEN.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Merchants' and Mechanics' state Bank of this city, of which D. Thomas Vall is president, was closed to day by the State Bank Superintendent.

THE SPINNING AND WEAVING OF COTTON.

dent.

THE SPINNING AND WEAVING OF COTTON.

BOSION, Oct. 31.—The New-England cotton manufacturers met here yesterday. Topics of interest were discussed by Professors Ordway and Atkinson, and Mr. Baker of the Bates Mill.

the Bates Mill.

A STATE WORKSHOP THAT PAYS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—L. D. Prisbury, Superintendent of Albany Pennientiary, psid over to the County
Treasurer to-day \$42,437 51, this sum being the net earnings
of that institution for the year ending to-day.

or that institution for the year ending to day.

THE NEW OFFICERS OF THE DANBURY ROAD.
SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 31.—The Danbury and Norwak Railroad Company elected the following officers to-day: Roswell P. Flower, president; James W. Hyatt vice-president; Harvey Williams, secretary and treasurer.

EVERMORE A HATED HOUSE.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—On Monday Jesse Billings called on his daughter Jennie, and requested her to return and keep house for him. She refused emphasically, declaring that she would never live at the house where her mother was murdered. She has since removed her beggazs from the house

FINAL WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

PREPARING FOR TUESDAY'S CONTEST. CONSULTATIONS AT MR. COOPER'S HEADQUARTERS-

ADDRESSES OF THE STATE COMMITTEES -MR PHELPS ON FINANCE-A NEWARK MEETING TO OPPOSE CONVICT LABOR.

Both the Republican and Democratic State Committees are to issue final addresses to the voters of the State. The closing work of the city campaign is 'now in active progress. Mr. Cooper's share in the work of the Municipal Commission is discussed with interest on both sides. District-Attorney Phelps made a speech on finance to a Republican meeting last evening. At a mass-meeting of mechanics in Newark it was resolved to support no man for office who would not pledge himself to oppose convict labor.

AT THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS. THE STATE COMMITTEES PREPARING ADDRESSES-

CONSULTATIONS OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEM-OCRATS-FDWARD COOPER'S ACTION ON THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION. The machinery of the political parties in

this city is now running at full speed. Meetings are nightly held, voters are besought to come to the polis next Tuesday, political processions march here and there, banners are "flung to the breeze," and printing machines hum in the work of printing ballots. Confidence in the result of the election is so freely expressed by both parties in the municipal contest that it is evident that the leaders of one side or the other are profoundedly deceived regarding the strength of their party. At the neadquarters of the two State Committees work has nearly ceased, sithough the Democratic State Committee still continues to send out printed copies of Horatio Seymour's recent letter. The Republican State Committee has received favorable reports from every part of the State concerning the prospects of the Republican candidates on the State and Congressional tickets. The State Committees either to-day or to-morrow will issue a last ad-Democratic State Committee is a very brief one.

Edward Cooper's headquarters in the Westminster Hotel were again thronged with politicians yesterday. Hotel were again througed with politicians yesterday. The arrangements for providing voters with ballots through the mais have been completed. It has been no easy task thus to supply 158,000 persons with the combination tecket. There yet remains the work of organizing a corps of men to give out the ballots at each polling-place. All the leaders of the Anti-Taumany party and many Republicans visited the headquarters during the day. Consultations were held respecting several minor nominations yet to be made by the combination. It was reported that much fraudulent registration had been discovered. Correspondence was made public between James Daly and Sidney De Kay in regard to Edward Cooper's attitude toward the disfranchisement clause of the Daily and Sidney De Kay in regard to Edward Cooper's attitude toward the distranchisement clause of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Minletpil Commission. The correspondence was provoked by the assertion at the Tammany Hall meeting on Wednesday night that Mr. Cooper, although a member of the commission, adid not carneally oppose the adoption of the clause which was objected to. Mr. De Kay, who was secretary of the commission, in reply to Mr. Daily's inquiry concerning Mr. Cooper's position, states that at the last formal meeting of the commission Mr. Cooper voted against the adoption of the report, and said, "I cannot concern in the report, and desire to be so recorded."

THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY'S CANDIDATES. REASONS FOR PREFERRING MR. COOPER TO MR. SCHELL-COMPARATIVE MERITS OF THE TWO

The Municipal Society, on May 27, 1878, appointed the following committee to investigate the standing and character of candidates nominated for nunicipal offices: Thatcher M. Adams and Simon Sterns, Democrats; Jackson 8, Schultz and Morris K. Jesup, Republicans. The committee has presented its report, which has been unanimously adopted by the

The report sharply condemns the confusion of National and local politics by a simultaneous election, because it makes local offices the rewards of services in National politics, without imposing the responsibilities which such parties must incur in their choice for National purposes. It condemns the organization of Tammany Hall as necessarily leading to the control in it of one man. It concedes that under John Kelly's management, Tammany Hall is not a corrupt organization except as such an organization must be corrunt by making spoils of office, and as the domination of a single head is necessarily opposed to the American lides. It contrasts Mr. Schell with Mr. Cooper. It speaks of Mr Schell as holding once for a brief period the office of Collector of the Port, but making no reforms where reform was needed; as almost always connected with Tammany Hall, and as taking no part against the Ring in 1870-1871, when all honest need were ranged on one side of the struggle. On the other hand, Mr. Cooper was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and active with his money and influence in its work. Objecting to one part of the report of the Municipal Commission he worked heartily and carnestly for the rest, being a constant and careful student of municipal affairs, not merely of our own country but also of foreign countries. The report calls especial attention to the need of such a man on whom will depend the selection of a Controller, a Corporation Counsel. Police and Fire Commissioners, a Commissioner of Public Works, and Commissioners of Charittee and of Education, and points out that Mr. Schell is so far identified with Tammany Hall, while Mr. Cooper's position as the nomine of diverse bodies will render him independent.

All the objections from party affiliations applicable to such an organization must be corrupt by making spoils

pendent.

All the objections from party affiliations applicable to Mr. Schell apply to Mr. Smyth, the report says, with the addition that he, in a public speech, supported Mr. Kirk, who was expelled from the office of school trustee in 1864 by a committee of which Mr. Smyth was a consenting member.

ing member.

Guaning S. Bedford, the report says, in 1872 was disapproved by leading lawyers of both parties. Mr. Cowing made a good record in the Board of Aldermen, is a lawyer of ability and a man of excellent moral character. The committee therefore, favors his election. The committee also prefer Moritz Elimger for Coroner to Michael Tuomey, "whose record will not bear examination."

Coroner to Michael Tuoney, "whose record with dot bear examination."

The report withholds approval from both of the tickets for Alderman-at-large, not so much for the individual faults of the men on either, though the committee thinks they are not of the class that should be burgonizers of such a city as the, as because the nominations seem to represent the dicker and bargalning of politics. The report selects as the best that can be selected for support under the circumstances, J. G. Hyatt, Frederick Fink and Nicholas Haughton for Aldermen-at-large, and for District Aldermen, Jordan L. Mott, Richard Evans, Bernard Kenney, J. J. Morris and Joseph P. Stack.

A HARD-MONEY SPEECH BY MR. PHELPS. An old-fashioned political meeting was held ast night, in the African M. E. Church in Fifteenth-st., near Eighth-ave. The Republicans of the XVIIth Assembly District had invited their friends to listen to political speeches from well-known speakers. A large number of ladies accompanied their husbands and brothers to the meeting, there was singing of campaign songs by a good gice club, and the speakers were frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. Colouel Joel O. Mason introduced the chief speaker of the evening, District-Attorney Phelps. In a conversational tone of voice Mr. Phelps described in an interesting way the financial issues of the day. In the

conversational tone of voice Mr. Pheips described in a interesting way the financial issues of the day. In the course of his speech he said:

The financial question is the issue of this campaign. Is there any one outside of a innatic asymm who believes that if in 1857 a man had proposed that the Government should manufacture money, such a person would not have been considered a manuaci But now, under the pressure of the hard times, the idea is started that the Government should go into business of manufacturing money. The inflationists say that we need more money. That is not true. There is plenty of money, but not enough business to chaploy it. The "dollar of our daddies" that was to jingle in every one's power to daddies" that was to jingle in every one's power to daddies" that was to jingle in every one's power to make money. No Government ever made money in the is ide to discuss whether or not the Government has the power to make money. No Government ever made money, that is it issues go dor silver bullion with its stamp upon it to show the value of the metal. The greenbacks are not money; they are simply promissory notes. The inevitable result of an inflation of the currency would be the beggaring of the laboring classes. It has been proved in France and here that the loss by inflation falls with the most crushing force on the laborer. The price of all tangs go up faster than his wages do. All instory, all experience, warns us against taking such a course.

Levi P. Morton, candidate for Congress in the district, visited the meeting for a few moments and was heartily

visited the meeting for a few moments and was heartily greeted. He made no speech, excusing himself under this plea: "I claim to bead the list of workingmen of this district for the past two weeks." Speeches were made by Rufus B. Cowing, combination candidate for City Judge, and by Wilson Berryman, candidate for Con-gress in the IXth District. MR. SCHELL AND THE GREENBACK PARTY.

to support Augustus Schell instead of Edward Cooper for Mayor. A month ago Mr. Cooper was nominated by the organization. The remainder of the Tammany Hali ticket was also approved. A BROOKLYN CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY The McLaughlin Democratic Assembly Conention in the IVth District of Kings County having falled after repeated attempts to agree on a candidate, the matter was brought last night before the General Committee, which nominated James G. Tighe.

GENERAL HUSTED IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

MAKING A VERY VIGOROUS CANVASS-PREDICTION OF HIS SUCCESS.

General James W. Husted has cut loose rom his base of supplies at Peckskill and plunged into the depths of Rockland County, intending to capture the office of Assemblyman before emerging. The enemy are reported to be greatly alarmed by the invasion of their usual supporters are descring to the Republican camp. General Husted had hitherto been energetically camp. General Husted had numerically any speeches; canvassing the district without making any speeches; but last night, in company with Joseph J. Couch, he addressed a Republican meeting at Spring Valley. To dressed a Republican meeting at Spring Valley. To might he, with the Rev. L. H. King and the Rev. David and the wither values of Stony Point. On Monnight he, with the Rev. L. H. King and the Rev. David Teed, will address the voters of Stony Point. On Monday ne will speak at Haverstraw. Chauncey M. Depewwill address the voters of Haverstraw in behalf of General Husted the same evening. This is not the first time that these men have aided each other in a political canvass. Years ago when the youthful Depew, fresh from college, was running for the Assembly in Westchester County, another young man, James W. Husted, was his chief supporter. And when Mr. Husted in turn was a candidate for the Assembly in the same district, Mr. Depew aimsely ways him a very hearty support, and has constructed the same district, Mr. Depew date for the Assembly in the same district, Mr. Depen naturally gave him a very hearty support, and has con-tinued to do so every Fail during the ten years his friend has represented the Hid Assembly District of Westches-ter County in the Legislature. General Husted's friends in Rockland County are very confident that he will be elected, and predict that he will have at least 500 ma-

OPPOSING CONVICT LABOR.

A mass-meeting of mechanics was held last night, at the Newark Opera House, under the leadership of the Hat Finishers' Associaprotest against the employment of skilled labor in the State prisons and reformatories. At least 3,000 people were present. Among the persons on the stage were ex. Mayor Ferry, of Orange, one of the most extensive hat dealers in the country, Assemblymen Holzworth and Fiedler, Alderman Stainsyb, Director E. F. McDonald, of Hudson County, and the Hon. S. V. C. Van Rensselaer. Mr. Ferry addressed the meeting. In his speech he said :

meeting. In his speech be said:

"Wages are none too remunerative at the best, but when our legislators deem it the highest style of legislation so to employ the convicts in the prisons as to produce a revenue, and wages are cut down, it is time that the mechanics of the State demanded that this thing should cease. In Essex County 2,000 hatters are without work; they had work up to about October 15, and why are they idle ! The convicts in the New-York and Massachusetts prisons are doing the work that should be done in Essex County."

Director McDonald said that there were high moral reasons why the working people should rise up and

reasons why the working people should rise up and rebel against the competition of prison lator.

A resoution was adopted to support no man for office who will not pledge himself to favor every effort looking to the repeal of all laws "allowing convict labor to come in competition with honest labor."

THE CITY CANVASS.

The Liberty Street Bureau of 1876 has appeared in nearly full force, minus Pelton and King, at the Westminster Hotel.

Murray Hill proposes to be represented in Congress this time by a man who has the highest respect of its best citizens—which his name it isn't Willis. Supervisor Davenport says the false registration this year is larger than in any previous year since 1871. But the fraudulently registered will not be able to east their votes this time.

Tammany Hall is depending for success this year on a thorough canvass of the city, and the Democratic machinery is working as actively as when Mr. Tilden personally directed it in 1876.

The largest estimate of the probable total tote is 145,000. The most liberal calculations allow Tammany Hall 70,000. But many of the most active of the Anti-Tammany and Republican leaders claim that Mr. Cooper's impority will be 10,000. General McCook is making a vigorous can-

vass, and deserves the success he has good hopes of winning. His opponent, "Larry" Jerome, is a genial dinner-table companion, and an unsuccessful stock operator. But it is not a dinner-table companion that the district needs in Congress, General McCook has been a good representative, and should be returned. Republicans should not lose the splendid

pportunity which offers to elect Wilson C. Berryman, their candidate for Congress in the IXth District. The struggle between John Hardy, an Independent Demostruggle between John Hardy, an Independent Democrat, and Fernando Wood, the Tammany nominee, is a very between them. In 1874 Wood was able to beat Hardy only shout 2,300 votes in a total of 15,000 votes cast. Wood has lost greatly in popularity since then, especially among the workingmen, and his vote will probably not reach 7,000. The Republican candidate in 1876 polled 8,217, and in the present three-cornered duel there is a fair promise that Mr. Berryman may run in ahead of both disputing Democrats. At any rate Republicans should not neglect the opportunity offered by the state of this carvass.

There are good reasons for believing that J. C. J. Langbein, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the XXIst-District, can carry it as against Alexander Thain, the Tammany candidate, and Coarles W. Dayton, who is running as an Anti-Tammany Democrat. Mr. Thain has been suirched (or has managed to smirch himself) by his connection with the cipier business in Fiorila, and besides lost somewhat in popularity by ill-success in the Lefsiature last Winter. Mr. Langbein on the other hand, has an unsuffied reputation, was an active member in thest-legislature or 1877, and is personally very popular. Last year H was the Republican vote which was divided, this year dissension appears in the Democratic ranks. An earnest effort will rescue this district from misrepressentation by a man who proclaims his voluntary engagement with Coyle and Marble in the shameful Florida business.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ANGLO-AFGHAN DISPUTE. STRONG SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE-THE GOV ERNMENT CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1878. Mr. Gladstone, in his speech delivered today at Rhyl, declined to give the Government the confidence they asked on the Afghanistan question, and complained of their withholding authoritative information. Reviewing the information which was obtainable, he showed that the relations

was obtainable, he showed that the relations with Afghanistan were satisfactory during his administration, and he justified the displeasure of the Ameer at the British occupation of Quettah.

He pointed out that the weak power which a professedly chivairous government threatened to punish for receiving a Russian Embassy was less culpable than the sender of the Embassy. The sending of the Embassy was apparently a breach of Russia's engagements to England, but he feared Russia would eite as justification the unfriendly conduct of the British Government. Mr. Gladstone declared that to saddle India with the expenses of a defence against imaginary dangers would be an injustice as monatrous as any recorded in the history of the world.

orld. Mr. Gladstone in conclusion asked the people to Mr. Gladatone in conclusion asked the people to compare the state of England in 1873 with that in 1878. He energetically defended the Geneva Arbitration, and thought it far better to make a nation of forty millions a friend than one of eighty millions an enemy. What they were now pro-testing against was not merely a series of false steps, but a new system of government by personal responsi-bility of the Sovereign—only too likely to sap the found-ations of monarchy.

THE HELVETIA SINKS A SCHOONER. LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1878.

The National Company's steamship Helvetia while proceeding on her voyage from Liverpool to New-York, ran down and sank the British coast-guard cruiser York, ran down and sank the British coast-guard cruiser Fanny, off Queenstown, at 4 o'clock this morning. Seventeen persons belonging to the Fanny were drowned. The Helvetia was detained several hours, but was finally permitted to proceed on her voyage to New-York. On her return a rigid inquiry will be made as to the cause of the accident.

THE LONDON WALKING MATCH. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1, 1878. The following were the scores of the

contestants in the walking tournament at 11 o'clock last night; Corkey, 371; Brown, 368 Weston, 337; Hibbert, 329; Rowell, 318; Crossland, 308. [Corkey is, therefore, 34 miles in advance of Weston, At 11 on Wednesday night he was only 26.]

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Charles McGill, the
model of the Mary Kelley, was to-day sentenced to be hanged
out the 13th day of Petruary next.

murderer of Many Kelley, was to-day sebtenced to be hanged on the 13th day of February next.

A HANGING IN MONTANA.

HELENA, Montana, Oct. 31.—Frank Robert was hanged at Virginia, Montana, at 9:30 this morning, for the murder of Morrison on the Crow Reservation.

TEN THOUSAND OR DEATH.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Last evening Daniel A. Warner, twenty-five years old, was arreated for sending threatening letters to Nathan B. Goodnow, a banker, endeavoring to extert from him \$10,000 on pain of death.

FOUR EVIL-MINDED TRAMPS ENTRAPPED.

NEW-HAVEN, Cond., Oct. 31.—The four tramps who attempted to wrock a Shore Line train Wednesday morning were ingentously captured last night; two by being offered a ride on an engine, and two by being ailured to a supposedly disabled engine.

MISS OWENS PROVED NOT A WIFE. Members of the Labor wing of the National party met at No. 2 Union-square last night, and resolved

MISS OWENS PROVED NOT A WIFE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 31.—At the examination in the Miles case to-day, Miss Owens, the second wife, in whose interest the suit is brought, testified, and the prosecution closed the case. The defendant is held for the action of the Granu Jury.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

MASS-MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING-REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN, CLARENCE A. SEWARD-A DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL QUESTIONS BY THE HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT-HEARTY SUPPORT

The Republicans assembled at Cooper Institute last evening to ratify the State and City nominations, and to listen to a speech by Edwards Pierrepont on the issues of the campaign. Clarence A. Seward presided. Resolutions were adopted approving the platform adopted at the State Convention, and pledging the unreserved support of the party to the nomination of George F. Danforth for the Court of Appeals, and to the combination ticket for city offices. Mr. Pierrepont's address abounded in forcible arguments for honest money, and he exposed the follies, falsehoods and delusions of the advocates of inflation and flat money in a very effective

ORGANIZING THE MEETING.

The audience at the Republican rally in the Cooper Institute was large and enthustastic. It contained number of ladies and was of unusually high character for a political meeting. The instant that Thurlow Weet was recognized crossing the platform general applause burst forth, followed by another hearty greeting when the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont appeared. Among those on the platform, besides the vice-presidents and secretaries, were Collector Merritt, Sheridan Shook, Mrs. A. B. Cornell and Mrs. Case. A. B. Cornell proposed the name of Clarence A. Seward for chairman, and he was unanimously elected. The names of seventy-five vice-presidents and twenty-four secretaries were then read, and they were elected. In the list of vice-presidents were the names of the Hon. Hamliton Fish, ex-Governor Edwin D. Morean, General John A. Dix, Thurlow Weed, Elilot C. Cowdin, William E. Dodge, Judge Fancher, Chauncey M. Depew, David Dows, Levi P. Morton, General Auson G. Mc-Cook, Joel B. Erhardt, Jacob Hess, Lloyd Aspinwall, Joseph W. Harper, Sinclair Tousey, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Elliott F. hepard and others.

8. V. R. Cruger read the following resolutions, which 8. V. R. Cruger read the following resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New-York, with full and hearty accord, ratify and affirm the platform of principles adopted by the Republican State Convention on the 26th of September, and to the nomination them made of the Hon. George F. Danforth for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals we pledge our cordial support.

support.

Resolved, That in view of the great danger which threatens our city from the corrupt and despotic rule of Tammany Hall, we approve of the efforts that have been successfully made to unite all political elements opposed in the common enemy, and we here to night carnestly successfully made to unite all political elements opposed to this common enemy, and we here to -hight carnestly indorse the Combination ticket headed by Edward Cooper for Mayor, and do, therefore, pledge to it an unreserved and enthusiastic support. We hall with gratification the indications everywhere visible of a powerful uprising of the people and shall rejoice in the deliverance of our city from the reign of an extravagant and unscrupious olizarchy.

General Seward then made an address. The most

pressing question of this present hour, he said, is that of finance, as to which there is more than one heresy affont. He spoke of the importance of honest money for the interests of all classes in the community The folly of the "flat money" idea was shown and he called attention to the first issue of paper money by Congress in 1775, and exhibited one of the notes issued then. When it was rumored that these notes would not be redeemed Congress passed a resolution to the effect that " this is false and derogatory to the honor of Congress."

At the conclusion of his remarks General Seward, in few graceful words, introduced as the s peaker of the evening Edwards Pierrepont. The snuouncement of Mr. Pierrepont's name was the signal for long and hearty applause, which was renewed) vigorously when the speaker walked to the front of the platform. He stood there for several minutes before the enthusiasm of the audience would permit him to begin his speech. Mr. Pierrepont spoke or an hour, illustrating his address by specimens of United States and Confederate currency, and by a lump of pure gold. He spoke with great deliberation and earnestness, and was interrupted freuently with applause.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have come to talk bout money. The subject is not new, but the substance is always attractive. If I could show each one of you how to make a militon of dollars within two years, I suspect that no one would grow impatient of drowsy; or if with Aladdin's Lamp I could reveal to you a vault in the earth piled with heaps of cold, and should forever, but that during those minutes you might all en ter and carry away as much treasure as you could, the strife would be immense, and I fear that the magic door would close over many who in their eagerness, had forgot the limit of time, and who in their easeth with plenty of gold in their hands. I have not the Lamp of Aladdin, nor can I tell you how to make a great fortune in a little time; but I may, perhaps, say something which shall tend to lighten laborer of his toil, through a better understanding of the principles upon which prosperity rests.

Quite early in the history of civilization, it was found that men were endowed with very different faculties, Some had skill in the working of metals; some in rude tools and machinery; some could make 2 boat, and others could sail it, and some understood the tillage of the soil. Finally, it became apparent that if each would use the peculiar talent which he possessed, the products of the same hours of labor would be largely increase and the community proportionately enriched. The stone-cutter could not cut a coat, nor could the farmer nake a scythe; but each could supply bis wants by make a seyine; but each count supply his wants by exchanging the results of his especial work, and thus by dividing labor according to the faculties and facilities of different individuals the aggregate product would be multiplied many fold. But the difficulties in making exchanges were great. The butcher had a shoughtered oz which he wanted to sell, and fifty people wanted to buy a small portion of the beef. The wheelwright had a eart which the butcher wished to buy, but the owner of the cart wanted no beef, and least of all enough to pay for the cart. Such, and other inconveniences in making for the cart. Such, and other inconveniences in making exchanges, led to the invention of money. But money would not answer the purpose of exchanging products of value, unless the money had also value; could be easily divided without loss; would not perish with the use, and could be carried to place. The beef could be divided; but it would soon decay, and was not convenient to carry in the pocket. Many other things could be divided and not perish, bat the division would destroy the use, and the bulk of weight would prevent them from being carried about,

MONEY IN THE RUDE AGES. In the ruder ages and in the newer colonies,-beads shells, bright plumage and skins were used as money; and to-day, sheep are the currency among the gre tribes of Central Asia; and a numan life is valued at more than a hundred head of sheep. By the statutes of New-York its extreme timit of value is five thousand dol-lars. Beads, made of polished shells with much skill and labor by the Indians, were a legal tender in the colony of Massachusetts, and the red men received them as money in exchange for furs; but the white man soon showed his superiority is feance by in flating the currency with counterfeit beads made of col-ored wood, and caused a collapse. If the first settlers of Massachusetts had been as advanced in political sei-ence as one of her descendants, they might have turned the counterfeit beads into " flat money" and got along for a while. A Dutchman who had immigrated to Man hattan Island about this time, hearing of the wooden beads, and learning that the English colonists of Massachusetts were very intelligent, refused to let his son go to school at all lest he should become a counterfeiter. Homer speaks of oxen as the greenbacks of his time, and gives the number of oxen which the armor of Diomedes and the more splendid trappings of Glaucus cost, But quite early, gold and silver were regarded as precious metals; and long before kings or emperors were ever invented, "Abraham weighed to Ephron for the cave of Machpelah 400 shekels of silver current money with the merchant."

Macbpelah 400 shekels of silver current money wint the merchant."
The love of gold seems implanted in the nature of man, and it will not be eradicated by legislative enactment. The civilized man who does not love gold be extremely rare; I have not seen one. A substance of universal desire has, of course, great commercial value, and when you add uniformity everywhere, divisibility without loss, incorruptibility, density, portability and quantity sufficient, you have the best substance out of which to make money waterwith to facilitate the exchange of products, save labor and waste, and advance the civilization of man, which has ever been discovered. The desire for gold and its value as money does not depend alone upon its scarcity. Its endless uses and its alluring